Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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aprl, 1864—tf.

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DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.

S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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ABSALOM GARLICK, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, BLOODY RUN, PA. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

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DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr.28, 1865—zz.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Rem ittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

THOMAS MERWINE, MANUFACTURER OF CABINET WARE, &C., BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchasad the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.

Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.

THOMAS MERWINE.

March15: 3m.

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

Poetry.

PEEPING THROUGH THE BLINDS.

In place of books, or work or play,
Some ladies spend the livelong day
In scanning every passer-by,
And many a wonder they descry.
They find among the motley crowd
That some are gay, and some are proud;
That some are short and some are tall—
They get their information all,
By peeping through the blinds.

You walk the streets—a common pace—
You catch the outline of a face;
The face seems strange, again you look—
Dear Sirs, she knows you like a book;
She knows the color of your hair,
The very style of clothes you wear;
She knows your business, I'll be bound,
And all your friends the country round,
By peeping through the blinds.

She knows the Smiths across the way,
And what they dine on every day;
And thinks that their Matilda Jane
Is growing very proud and vain.
She knows the Browns at Number four,
Just opposite her very door;
Folks quite as poor as they can be,
For don't they sit and sew, while she
Is peeping through the blands.

Dear ladies, if you don't succeed
In gaining knowledge that you need,
Then at the window take your seat,
And gaze into the busy street;
Full soon you'll read your neighbors well,
And can their tastes and habits tell;
And knew their habits to a T,
Much better than your own you see,
By peeping through the blinds.

THE RIVER SHORE.

Walking by the quiet river
Where the slow tide seaward goes,
All the cares of life fall from us,
All our troubles find repose.

Nought forgetting, nought regretting,
Lovely ghosts from days no more
Glide with white feet o'er the river,
Smiling toward the silent shore.

So we pray in His good pleasure
When this world we've safely trod,
May we walk beside the river
Flowing from the throne of God.

All forgiving, all beloving,
Not one lost we loved before,
Looking towards the hills of heaven
Calmly from the eternal shore.

BEAUTY.

The loveliest eye is that of faith,
Which upward looks to GOD;
The neatest foot is that which has
The path of virtue trod.

The sweetest lips are those that ne'er
A word of guile have spoken.
The richest voice is that of prayer,
One ne'er a vow has broken.

The prettiest hair is that which Time,
Has silvered o'er with gray,
Or covers o'er an honest head—
It's beauties ne'er decay.

The fairest hand is one that oft
In deeds of kindness given;
The purest heart is one that Christ
Has satisfied for Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE PULPIT.

Each of the clergy preaches two sermons a week, while the newspaper press preaches one million eight hundred thousand in the same time. Ministers deliver each one hundred and two discourses a year, while the press gives, by their sheets in circulation, sixty-seven millions five hundred and forty-two thousand. I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance. Four centuries ago, in Germany, in the courts of justice, men fought with their fists to see who should have the decision of the court, and if the judge's decision was unsatisfactory, then he fought with the counsel. Many of the lords could not read the deeds of their own estates. What has made the change? Books, you say. No, sir! The vast majority of citizens do not read books. Take this audience, or any other promiscuous assemblage, and how many histories have they read? How many treaties on constitutional law or political economy, or works of science? How many elaborate poems or books of travel? How much of Boyle, De Tocqueville, Xenophon, Herodotus or Percival? I answer, not many. In the United States the people would not average one book a year for each individual. Whence, then, this intelligence, this capacity to talk about all themes, secular and religious, this acquaintance with science and art, this power to appreciate the beautiful and grand? Why, next to the Bible, the newspaper—swift-winged and everywhere present, flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-house, laid on the work bench, and hawked through the cars. All read it—white and black—German, Irish, Swiss, Spaniard, French and American—old and young, good and bad, sick and well—before breakfast and tea, Monday morning and Saturday night, and Sunday and week day.

I now declare that I consider the newspaper to be a grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press as the sheets fly out I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, "Lazarus, come forth," and to the retreating surges of darkness "Let there be light." In many of our city newspapers professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past five years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religious liberty, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations. That man has a shriveled heart who grudges the five pennies that he pays to the newsboy who brings the world to his feet.

The *immoral* newspaper stops not at the unclean advertisements. It is so much for so many words, and in such a sheet it will cost no more to advertise the most impure book than the new edition of Pilgrim's Progress. A book such as no decent man would touch with the tip of his cane was a few months ago advertised in a New York paper, and the getter-up of the book, passing down one of our streets the other day, acknowledged to one of my friends that he had made $18,000 out of the enterprise. More money than John Bunyan ever saw or dreamed of! There are papers professing to be religious that have not scrupled to take immoral advertisements. In one column of a paper we sometimes see a grand ethical discussion, and in another the droppings of most accursed nastiness. Oh! you cannot by all your religion in one column atone for your abomination in another. I am rejoiced that some of our papers have addressed those who have proposed to compensate them for such use of their columns, in the words of Peter to Simon Magus: "Your money perish with you." I arraign the newspapers that give their columns to corrupt advertising for the nefarious work they are doing. The most polluted plays that ever oozed from the poisonous pen of leprous dramatics have won their deathful power through the medium of newspapers. The evil is stupendous. Oh! ye managers of theatres! and ye proprietors of iniquitous shows! I charge you *get money*. Though morality dies, society is destroyed, and God defied, and the doom of the destroyed opens before you, GET MONEY! Though melted, the gold be found upon thy naked, blistered, and consuming soul. GET MONEY! GET MONEY!! It will do you good when it begins to eat like a canker! It will solace the pillow of the dying and soothe the pangs of an agonized eternity! Though in the game thou dost stake thy soul and lose it forever, GET MONEY! Fill all the newspapers that you can, and cover all the board fences in the country with your nefarious advertisements—GET MONEY! GET MONEY.

The *bad* newspaper hesitates not to assault Christianity and its disciples. With what exhilaration it puts in capitalists that fill one-fourth of a column the defalcation of some agent of a benevolent society! There is enough meat in such a carcass of reputation to gorge all the carrion-crows of an iniquitous printing press. It puts upon the back of the Church all the inconsistencies of hypocrites, as though a banker were responsible for all the counterfeits upon his institution. It jeers at religion, and lifts up its voice until all the caverns of the lost resound with the howl of its derision. It forgets that Christianity is the only hope for the world, and that but for its enlightenment it would now be like the Hottentot, living in mud-hovels, or like the Chinese, eating rats. What would you think of a wretch who, during a great storm, while the ships were being tossed to and fro on the angry waves, should climb up into the light-house and blow out the light! What do you think of those men who, while all the Christian and glorious institutions of the world are being tossed and driven hither and thither, are trying to climb up and put out the only light of a lost world.

There are to-day connected with the editorial and reportorial corps of newspaper establishments men of the highest culture and most unimpeachable morality, who are living on the most stinted stipends—martyrs to the work to which they feel themselves called. While you sleep in the midnight hours their pens fly and their brains ache in preparing the morning intelligence. Many of them go unrested and unappreciated, their cheeks blanched and their eyes half quenched with midnight work, toward premature graves, to have the "proof-sheet" of their life corrected by Divine Mercy, glad at last to escape the perpetual annoyance and fault-findings of a fickle public and the restless and impatient cry of "more copy."—*T. DeWitt Talmage.*

WHAT DO WE WORK FOR?

The question we desire briefly to discuss is not "*why* do we work?" but "what do we work *for?*" Some may answer at once: "For money, wages or salaries." We do not think this is a correct and full reply to the question. Labor may be the Adamite curse, but if so, the innate desires of man and his restlessness and ambition for improvement have changed the curse to a positive blessing and made the earth—thorn and thistle cursed—to bloom and blossom like the rose. We work partly because we need it. We need it for health of mind as well as of body. Idleness leads to decay and decay to death. He who through years of active exertion leaves his employment and "retires from business," usually signs his death warrant. He vegetates for awhile in idleness and dies, unless he has sense enough to discover his mistake in time, and return to the paths of active usefulness. There are few more pitiable objects than the man who after many years active service in business is deluded into a belief that happiness and a reward for his labors are to be found in withdrawing from all participation in the work of life. Old age is an excuse for idleness, but the possession of money is not.

We do not work for money alone. The mechanic who would be content to do the work of an apprentice, merely because he could earn more wages, would be hardly worthy the name of mechanic. The amount of wages or salary is a recognition of ability and a standard of value for services performed, but not the only incentive to exertion. A workman feels a pride in his work—in the results of his skill—entirely unconnected with the amount of money received for it. If he did not, one very strong motive for improvement would be lacking. Almost every mechanic will agree with us that he has done jobs which afforded him more gratification in their success, than he derived from the possession of the pecuniary compensation therefor. How often a man will undertake a job which he knows beforehand will not "pay" in cash what it costs, but mainly for the pride of performing successfully. It is true that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but to agree that the hire is the only, or even the principal incentive is unreasonable, not sustained by facts, and derogatory to the "dignity of labor," a phrase often misused, but a perfectly correct one. To be sure, if the efforts of the workman—and by this term we mean all who *do*—are not appreciated by adequate compensation, he seeks other employers who have a proper appreciation of his value.

We work for progress; for progress indi-vidividually and for the progress of the race. One means to that progress is the payment for services rendered, as it will enable the skillful workman and the inventive mechanic to carry forward their plans of improvement in manual labor or in labor saving machines. We work for the godlike pride of creation. The machine which is an offspring of the brain of the mechanic is as much, and more, his than that of his loins. If he is illy paid for his labor, mental or physical, he has the compensation of a satisfaction in his success which cannot be assured by money only, but which must be felt in the knowledge that he has succeeded where others failed, and has secured an impregnable position as one of the pioneers in the grand march of improvement.

There are few pursuits which demand more hard work—work of the brain—than that of the mechanic. In no sense can he be considered an exemplar of Bunyan's "Muckrake." He must live in order to work, but he does not work merely that he may live. He is always striving to mount the next step on the ladder, and never does he mount but that he carries with him the living, moving world. It is his pride to *excel;* never satisfied with mediocrity, but always striving for superiority. From the workman to the inventor is but a step—a long step it may be—yet not beyond his powers, if he employs them properly; and the inventor, not a mechanic, is often dependent on the mechanic for the success of his improvement.

Now, as individual excellence depends largely on individual exertion, although aided somewhat by the recorded efforts and failures of others, it is obvious that associations which "razee" or bring down each individual to a common level as to compensation, must retard the improvement in mechanical science and practice so imperatively demanded by the increasing wants of the age. The associations whether under the name of "trades unions" or "labor associations," have operated to bring the skillful workmen down to the level of the 'botch," and to elevate the half informed mechanic to their level. The incentive of money—wages received—has been the means used to give these associations power; and as the inferior workmen in all branches of industrial business greatly outnumber the finished mechanics, they, the inferior class, rule these societies. The effect is really a lowering of the status of the mechanic. One may do more and better work—more in quantity and better in quality—than another, but because the inferior workman is on an equality as to standing in the society or union, either the superior workman must submit to be undervalued, to his pecuniary loss and to his injury by depriving him of the laudable ambition of receiving a recognition of his superiority; or the employer is compelled to pay for inferior work the same amount for which superior work could be obtained. In either case it is unjust; in one case to the conscientious and careful workman and in the other to the employer.

The basis of these unions is wrong. They make the amount of wages, not the skill of the workmen, the basis of their demands. The amount of wages paid is not really the criterion of excellence, and under these union rules can never be made so; while if individuals were contracted with, the individual skil would become, as it should, the basis of compensation, and the pecuniary return for services rendered would incite to superior excellence and tend to the general advancement of the world.—*Scientific American.*

THE CREEDS OF THE WICKED.

Wicked men sometimes try to persuade themselves that there is no God. The Bible imputes such a thought only to a fool. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." He says this, in his heart, not in his head, for reason teaches him differently. Men try to believe whatever is in accordance with their wishes, rather than the truth, when the truth is distasteful. The guilty wish that there were no God, for they are self-condemned, and so they are ready to believe a monstrous lie. It is sin that makes men atheists.

Sometimes when the wicked cannot make themselves believe that there is no God, they try to persuade themselves that there is no hell. I once met with a young man of fine appearance, good education and gentlemanly behavior, whom I found upon acquaintance to be a professional gambler, and a person of licentious and dissolute habits. Afterwards, in talking with him, I found that one of the fundamental articles of his creed was this: there is no hell. He wished there were no hell, for he knew that if there was a hell, he could not escape it. The christian is not troubled, except for others who are unprepared to die, when he reads in the Scriptures of the place of woe. It is sin also that makes men infidels.

God says to the wicked, "Be sure your sin will find you out." Yes the sinner will have his wages. "The wages of sin is death;" and perdition the fire that is not quenched, and the worm that never dies, will find the sinner out.—*Sunday School Times.*

A SHARP CLERK.—In 1822, M. Labouchere, then a clerk in the banking house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, was sent by his patrons to Mr. Baring, the London banker, to negotiate a loan. He displayed in the affair so much ability as to entirely win the esteem and confidence of the great English financier. "Faith," said Labouchere one day to Baring, "your daughter is a charming creature; I wish I could persuade you to give me her hand." "Young man, you are joking; for seriously, you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of a simple clerk." "But," said Labouchere, "If I were in partnership with Mr. Hope?" "Oh, that would entirely make up for all other deficiencies." Returning to Amsterdam, Labouchere said to his patron: "You must take me into partnership." "My young friend; how could you think of such a thing? It is impossible! You are without fortune, and—" "But if I become the son-in-law of Mr. Baring?" "In that case the affair would soon be settled, and so you have my word." Fortified with these two promises, M. Labouchere returned to England, and in two months after married Miss Baring, because Mr. Hope had promised to take him into partnership; and he thus became allied to the house of Hope & Co. His was a magnificent career.

LIFE'S AUTUMN.

Like the leaf, life has its fading. We speak and think of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn season. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done well its work. If we rejoice at the advent of a new life; if we welcome the coming of a new pilgrim to the uncertainty of this world's way, why should there be so much gloom when all the uncertainties are past, and life at its warning wears the glory of a complete task? Beautiful as childhood is in its freshness and innocence, its beauty is that of untried life. It is the beauty of promise, of spring, of the bud. A holier and rarer beauty is the beauty which the waning life of faith and duty wears.

It is the duty of a thing completed; and as men come together when some great work is achieved, and see in its concluding nothing but gladness, so ought we to feel when the setting sun flings back its beams upon a life that has answered well its purposes. When the bud-drops are blighted, and there goes all hope of the harvest, one may well be sad; but when the ripened year sinks amid the garniture of autumn flowers and leaves, why should we regret or murmur? And so a life that is ready and waiting to hear the "well-done" of God, whose latest virtues are its noblest, should be given back to God in uncomplaining reverence, we rejoicing that earth is capable of so much gladness, and is permitted such virtue.

CONCERNING LOAFERS.

The loafer is an animal whose history, habits and destiny may be studied with profit—an encouraging fact, for it has been the prevalent belief that no profit whatever was to be derived from the creature. The moral and intellectual Darwin who shall in the future, courageously seek too find out in what vile germ of organic existence the Loafer had his calamitous origin, through what low forms of disreputable reptile life he reached his present status in the abnormal economy of things, and to what further development of contemptibility his existence tends, will find a broad field ready for his cultivation. The curious student of "original sin" who shall endeavor to ascertain how it was possible to plant in the primal soil of human nature, seeds of evil potent enough to sprout into the genuine loafers of our day, will find himself utterly baffled, and the reformer who shall endeavor to mitigate the misery, which loaferish existence entails on humanity, will be appalled at the magnitude of the task.

The problem is infinitely complicated by the traces of human characteristics existing in the subject. How any individual, with human brains in his head and the sublime possibilities of a human destiny within his reach, can possibly reduce himself to the condition of the loafer, is puzzle enough to stagger the oldest philosopher. There is no use trying to understand how a Man can ever take to purposeless lounging on street corners; loitering at crossings with no hope save to see a lady's stockings; standing on the pavement a dead stumbling block to all progress; bawling vile inuendos to his fellows that he may see a passing woman blush; haunting the doors of halls and churches to see what indecent things he can say of decent people; living his life with no purpose apparent save to humble the pride of human nature by proving how base it may become. The loafer is a fact; we know it, but no man can understand it.

Possibly nowhere else does the vile breed so flourish as in Pittsburgh. The vermin overrun the city. The pavements are not worn smooth with the walking of live men, but are worn into holes where the loafers stand. The corners are not places of passage, but good places for loafers to lean against. The public doors are not so much means of ingress and egress as convenient exchanges where loafers may meet and barter their foul stock of obscenity. The city seems in a manner to exist for the convenience of loafers. Every available window stone is black where loafers have sat upon it; every gutter shows the foot prints of men and women who have been crowded off the pavement by loafers. Every lady, unless she be deaf, is in constant peril of insult.

Let no injustice be done. Not all of the vile tribe who swarm so thickly are denizens of the "Hill" or of "Bull Run." Not all of them wear their hair cropped and go in rags. A large percentage of them have accounts with our best tailors, patronize our best barbers, and go home when they do go home, to brilliant parlors, and dance, possibly, with some of the ladies whose ears were insulted by their vicious talk an hour ago.

What can be done? The evil is a most pestilent one, and the call for a remedy imperative. It is useless to appeal to the subjects of our complaint to mend their own ways, for one who is mean enough to be a professional loafer, is mean enough not to be ashamed of it. If they cannot all be arrested, or made to "move on," or obliged to work, what can be done? Is there no philanthropist ingenious enough to devise a relief, and bold enough to demand its adoption?—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*

VALUE OF HORSEBACK EXERCISE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes: Horseback riding, with shooting, rowing, walking, base ball, cricket, etc., is ranked by physicians and writers on hygienne, as one of the best modes of taking exercise. This pleasant recreation can be modified in violence and quantity, according to the condition of health and strength of the partaker of it. If a person is an invalid the motion of the horse can be used gently, and for a person in robust condition of body, the action can be made more violent and more prolonged. Riding is considered to produce a very beneficial effect upon the liver and digestive organs, highly promoting their healthy movements. The passing through the air either slowly or rapidly prevents the inhalation again of the expired breath, consequently every particle of air that is drawn into the lungs must be of the purest kind, if the rides are taken outside the impurities of cities. The atmosphere, too, is always the best the higher it is from the ground in salubrious localities. Then the elevation itself, although only a few feet tends to enliven the spirits, giving the rider a sense of commanding objects, and I may add here, "the rest of mankind" who are on foot.

A quick pace is very exhilarating to the mind and has a strong tendency to dissipate any "blue devils" who may be lurking around it. The great Pitt, when he had the oppressive cares of the British empire weighing so heavily on his shoulders, would order his carriage and four, and direct the postillions to drive at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, as some sort of relief for his burdened and care worn intellect. The circulation of the blood is quickened by the motion of the saddle, and the muscles of the legs and thighs and the trunk are strengthened, particularly the limbs by closely clasping, as they should, the horse's flanks.

It is a pity our people do not ride more. The climate is sometimes made an excuse, but nobody who owns a "flyer" ever thinks it too cold to drive, and driving is much colder work than riding. If the summer mid day is too warm, the morning and evenings are delicious. As I said before, there is nothing like riding for the liver, the part of the human frame most usually out of order in America. I have received the greatest benefit in this respect. It has changed morbid liver passages to active ones, I ride about four to six hours a day, and am very much improved in health and spirits. I say this to encourage others, but the horse exercise must be constant and of an active kind.

DIVINENESS OF IMAGINATION.—The imagination—the divinest of mental faculties—is God's self in the soul. All our other faculties seem to me to have the brown touch of earth on them; but this one carries the very livery of heaven. It is God's most supernal faculty, interpreting to us the difference between the visible and the invisible; teaching us how to take material and visible things and carry them up into the realm of the invisible and immaterial, and how to bring down material and visible things, and embody them in visible and material symbols; and so, being God's messenger and prophet, standing between our soul and God's.

THE EDUCATION OF THE EYE.

Our physical senses are unreliable until developed by use. The infant as readily reaches for the moon as for the rattle lying in his lap, and even apprentices to a mechanical occupation frequently make ludicrous mistakes until they have acquired that skill of vision usually known as the "mechanical eye," so necessary to every finished workman.

It should be the object of boys even in their sports to cultivate this sense of vision as a means to their after success if any mechanical branch is to be their business in life. For this reason the use of the fowling piece, rifle, and the bow and arrow is to be commended. By either of these the eye becomes accustomed to measuring distances. This quality of calculating distance is first acquired by the observation of the relative position of objects. If a rifle is used and the sight is adjusted to one hundred yards it is well to first measure the distance by a line, as a pocket tape, and gradually to become accustomed to fix the distance by the eye without any mechanical aid. It is surprising how expert even a boy may become in measuring distances by practice. We said the noting of the relative position of objects should at first be used as a means to the end, but as soon as possible the tyro should emancipate himself from this dependence. After becoming familiar with distances on land the learner will find great difficulty in estimating distances on the water, especially on a smooth expanse, having no fixed objects above its surface. He will generally underrate the distance. So in measuring across depressions, as a valley or even a narrow gulley, every boy knows the liability and danger of such miscalculations. It may appear easy to leap from one bank to the other of a brook, but often his confidence in the uneducated eye may be punished by a good, thorough wetting.

The laws of optics should be made a study by the young. We well remember the many trials to which we were subjected when a boy in consequence of our ignorance of the refraction of light in passing from a medium like the air into a denser one, as water. The pickerel loves to sun himself lying in shallow water, just beneath the surface, where he remains perfectly motionless unless disturbed. The shooting of these fish, either with bow and arrow or with the fowling piece, is a common amusement, but he who would succeed must understand, in practice if not in theory, the refraction of rays of light. The fish is not were he appears to be when seen at an angle, as when the spectator is on the bank. If aimed at the shot will not touch him. This quality of light can be illustrated by thrusting a straight stick into still water, as in a pail or tub of water. At the point where the surface of the water touches the stick it will appear as if broken or bent at an angle.

Measurements on a much smaller scale are also useful as educators of the eye. After an examination of the foot rule with its divisions it is well to mentally calculate surfaces, as the length, width, and hight of a table, the dimensions of a block of wood, etc., and then to verify the calculation by the application of the rule, which may be at all times carried in the pocket.

These experiments may seem puerile, but the mechanic knows the value of them, and it is as well that the boy—the future apprentice and workman—should thus prepare himself for his course and make his way, as a learner, easier. No means to an end should be despised because of its apparent simplicity, and weather a man is a practical mechanic or not, he will often see the value of a correct eye in estimating and measuring.—*Scientific American.*

THE LIGHT OF A CHEEFUL FACE.

There is no greater every day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in men, among men, is like sunshine to the day or gentle, renewing moisture to parched hearts. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the asmosphere of continuous good humor. As well might fog and cloud and vapor, hope to cling to the sun illumined landscape as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speech and exhilirating laughter. Be cheerful always. There is no path easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may at times seem difficult for the happiest tempered to keep the countenance of peace and content; but the difficulty will vanish when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrows. It comes to us as providentially as good—and is as good, if we rightly apply its lessons; why not, then, cheerfully accept the ill, and thus blunt its apparent sting? Cheerfulness ought to be the fruit of philosophy and Christianity. What is gained by peevishness and fretfulness—by perverse sadness and sullenness? If we are ill, let us be cheered by the trust that we shall be in health; if misfortunes befall us, let us be cheered by hopeful visions of better fortune; if death robs us of the dear little ones, let us be cheered by the thought that they are only gone before, to the blissful bowers where we shall meet to part no more forever. Cultivate cheerfulness, if only for personal profit. You will do and bear every duty and burden better by being cheerful. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and commendation in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed for your steady cheerfulness. The bad, the vicious, may be boisterously gay and vulgarly humorous, but seldom or never truly cheerful. Genuine cheerfulness is an almost certain index of a happy mind and a pure, good heart.

MIXING BABIES.

An Alliance correspondent of the Canton (O.) *Repository* relates the following: Some days ago there was a dancing party given for the benefit of the Fenians. on the outskirts of town, and several of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to allow their ma's to enjoy the 'hop.' A number of gallant young men volunteered to guard the infantry while the ladies engaged in the 'break down.' No sooner had the mothers left the little cherubs in the hands of the mischievous wretches, than they stripped the darlings. changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over, the mothers each took, as she thought her own baby, and hurriedly left the scene of gaities and started to their homes, several miles apart, being far on the way before the 'peep-o'-day.' On the following day there was a tremendous row in the settlement. Mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism. Living miles apart it required two days to unmix the little cherubs, and it will require as many weeks to restore the mothers to their natural sweet dispositions.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertions A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE UTILITY OF FLOWERS.

"Not useless are ye, flowers; though made for pleasure,
Blooming o'er field and waves by day and night,
From every source your sanction bids me treasure
Harmless delight."—HORACE SMITH.

There is a class of men who would pare down everything to the mere grade of *utility*, who think it the height of wisdom to ask, when one manifests an enthusiasm in the culture of flowers, "of what use are they?" With such we have no sympathy. We will not say with the late Henry Coleman, in case such an interrogatory being put to us, that "*our first impulse is to look under his hat and see the length of his ears,*" but we are always inclined in such cases to thank God that our tastes do not correspond with theirs. "Better" (say these ultra utilitarians) "devote our time to the culture of things useful and needful to sustain life, than to employ it on things, which, like flowers, are intended only to look at and please the eye." 'But why,' would we ask, 'why should not the eye be pleased?' What pleasures more pure, more warming to the heart, more improving to the mind, more chastening to the affections, than those which come through the eye? Where more luminously displayed the perfections of the Creator, than in the star spangled heavens above, and the flower spangled earth beneath?

"Your voiceless lips, oh flowers, are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From the loneliest nook."

Nonsense,—sheer nonsense to tell us it is useless to cultivate flowers. They add to the charms of our homes, rendering them more attractive and beautiful, and they multiply and strengthen the domestic ties which binds us to them. We would not advocate the cultivation of flowers to the neglect of more necessary objects. Attending to the one does not involve neglect to the other. Every man engaged in the culture of the earth, can find time to embellish his premises who has the will to do it, and we pity the family of the man who has not. "Rob the earth of its flowers, the wondrous mechanism of the Almighty, and we should lose the choicest mementoes left us that it was once a paradise."—*Breck's New Book of Flowers.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON FOPS.

But what shall I say of those miserable, despicable sprigs of humanity that live to, adorn their pocket handkerchiefs and their collars? Men that walk through society with the thought that the chief end of their life is to engage in the frivulous amusements of the passing hour, and to spend their time between those frivolous amusements and their mirror, thinking of doing nothing and wanting to do nothing; men a million of whom might live in the air and we be no more conscious of their existance than of the existence of the insects around us, men a million of whom might die and all be put in one grave—if you only buried their souls; men that put on airs of gentility and niceness and look upon the rude clown, as they call the working man, with supreme contempt, and pity him; men that have no respect for those that are obliged to get up early and sweep out the store; men that are just as certain to die knaves, if they do not die fools, as there is a law in nature! I cannot express my abhorrance for these striplings of folly. And I declare that, in our time of the world, with our illumination, with duties pressing from every side, and with all the inculcations, and examples that have been handed down to us of disciples of Christianity, a man that finds nothing to do and has no disposition to do anything, is a fractional man. He is not even a bright shining fragment. And of all men that are lawful prey of contempt and the curling of the lip, these whittlings of gentility are the most eminent.

LABOR HONORABLE.

Labor is not only useful, but necessary and honorable. It makes the framework of society, and is the basis of civilization. In what consists the chief difference between the civilized man and the savage? The former labors in one way or another; the latter is idle. Our daily food, all the arts and refinements and luxurious indulgences of life are the products of labor, from the first tilling of the soil and raising a primitive hut, up to the construction of stately mansions, palaces and churches, with all their interior decorations. Not less necessary is labor in its infinite variety of diversions for personal comfort and adornment, whether it be in manufacture of the coarse woolen for protection against cold, or of those rich silks and brocade and laces, the wearers of which, in parlor or drawing room, in court receptions or in the ball room, too often forget the many dexterous hands that labored to gratify their desire for such rich display.

We know not how far the heaven of aristocracy may be fermenting in the minds of those American citizens who, by wealth and station, may now be uppermost in society. They can hardly forget that most of them have been elevated by labor—if not of their own hands, at any rate by the labor of others, who have plowed, sowed and reaped, spun and wove, plied the hammer on the anvil, and kept furnace and forge a-going to swell their incomes, and give them leisure, ease and enjoyment.

DARK HOURS.—To every man there are many, many dark hours, when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprise—when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive—hours when he feels unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think that he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstone to try whether we are current coin or not.

☞ You are a coward if afraid to tell the truth when you should do so. You are a coward when you insult the weak. You are a coward if afraid to do right, if you shrink from defending your opinion, from maintaining that which you know to be just and good; and you are especially a coward if you know certain things of yourself, and dare not own them to yourself.

KINDNESS.—Kind words are looked upon like jewels on the breast, never to be forgotten, and, perhaps, to cheer thy memory along sad life; while words of cruelty, or carelessness, are like swords in the bosom, wounding, and leaving scars which will be borne to the grave by their victim. Do you think there is any bruised heart which bears the mark of such a wound from you? If there is a living one which you have wounded hasten to heal it; for life is short—tomorrow may be too late.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. S. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

THE LAST WAIL.

We find going the rounds of our copperhead cotemporaries a doleful letter from that venerable worshipper and stout defender of the divine institution, Dr. Lord. This venerable apologist for that embodiment of the effete idea of the semi-barbarous middle ages, laments the good old times of slavery, blood-hounds, manacles, chain gangs and soul drivers and apologises to the South in the following style:

"We have given you a dreadful punishment. But as we have done it in unrighteousness, *our* retribution, some time, somehow, will come, perhaps to general dissolution. * *

I think thus, the rather because I seem to see an approaching catastrophe of all the nations. The world has grown old in transgression. From East to West the experiment of governing and living [illegible] has been tried in vain. * * * * *

The demonstration seems now almost complete that man can neither be governed nor govern himself and that the last failure will somehow prove the greatest of all."

How pitiable and yet how detestable such idolatrous worship of the worst social crime that has cursed modern civilization. How blinded by partisan feeling and wedded to wrong must they be, who can see nothing but evil as the result of asserting the first principles of our glorious Declaration of Independence, and the rights of man as set forth by the inspiration of Holy Writ. How different from this the manner in which the rebels of the South accept the results of their appeal to arms. Finding slavery abolished by the stern decrees of war as well as the enlightened sentiment of the nation, they accept the situation without murmuring and set themselves diligently to work to bring order out of the chaos that has surrounded them for the last five or six years. No useless repining over the defunct carcass of a parasite that had well nigh sapped the life of the nation, characterizes their conduct. The insignificant and powerless character of these emenations, would lead us to pass them by as unworthy even of a passing notice, but that they serve as a sort of land mark to indicate the progress we are making. A few years ago the deliverances of this same man were the party watchword of the advocates of slavery, and his arguments in favor of the Divine Institution were repeated again and again throughout the length and breadth of the land. The tide of advancing civilization and a more intelligent christian cultivation has swept by and left him and his ideas high and dry upon the shores of time, useless lumber, worthless driftwood, whose only use hereafter will be to mark the height of the tide and the impetuosity of the current of the revolution that uprooted and destroyed them forever. Happily for the nation and for the progress of christian civilization the representatives of these anachronistic ideas are few and those few are fast passing away.

CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The United States Senate under the working of the tenure of office bill finds its duties more arduous than many of the Senators anticipated. Many of them are eager to finish up the confirmations, or rather leave them unfinished, and go home. With this view two or three different days have been appointed for adjournment, but the arrival of each found so many important offices still vacant that it was not deemed prudent to adjourn and leave them unfilled, as the public interest would be greatly prejudiced by such a course. We believe that the new bill will do much to purify the whole system of public patronage, which has been for years so flagrantly abused by all parties. We are therefore, pleased to see Senator Sumner assert the obligation to remain in session until all appointments are disposed of. It is refreshing, in these times of general disregard of public interests, to find, a few left, who are willing to assert the duty of public officers, to discharge the duties to which they are appointed, even if it be at the sacrifice of some personal comfort and convenience. Now, that the Senate is required by statute to exercise its constitutional prerogative, it is to be hoped that it will no longer shirk a duty too much neglected heretofore, but in prudence and moderation co-operate with the President in a manner calculated to secure faithful and competent officers, and not mere partisans for the furtherance of party purposes. The public patronage has too long been used for the purpose of political corruption. Henceforth let us have appointments made with a view to the public welfare, let men of whatever party be appointed because of their qualifications for the duties of the offices they are intended to fill, and not as a mere reward for party services. Let the Senate insist upon such appointments and confirm no other, if they have to remain in session until December.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Col. George F. McFarland, at present a clerk in the School Department, has been appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania. Col. McF. is among the ablest and most experienced of the professional educators in the country, and was for several years at the head of one of our most flourishing seminaries. He rendered gallant service during the war, and lost a leg while leading a charge at the battle of Gettysburg. He has done much towards perfecting the plan for educating soldiers' orphans, and will unquestionably render that great system a success and a credit to the Commonwealth. We congratulate Gov. Geary on this appointment, alike for its professional merits and the honorable recognition it accords to a gallant soldier.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SUITS have been commenced in Cincinnati for "little bills" contracted by the President while "swinging around the circle" in that city. There are many such legacies scattered along his route.

FOREIGN WAR.

Although a war in Europe would beyond doubt largely affect American interests, it cannot be apprehended that the disturbance would operate so extensively and so seriously as is now supposed. A brief contest, on a limited scale, would scarcely be felt by this country at all; unless beneficially so. The relative influences of the United States and other powers, at such a time, are entirely different in most respects. While those powers are largely dependent upon this country for many things which cannot well be procured from other places, and would suffer injury, discomfort, and loss, were the supply interrupted by war, we are almost entirely independent of other nations; and, as was truly said of us, during the late rebellion, we could be wholly cut off from communication with any other portion of the globe for time indefinite, and not suffer therefrom; so amply provided are we with everything throughout the whole range of the requirements of a great nation. Nature has been munificent to us in this respect. Of all countries, we are the only one that can claim absolute independence of foreign markets. Europe may justly dread a war to which America is a party; but we are able to calmly regard any contest that may take place in that distant region of crowded, jostling powers. War in, or with, the United States, means to the rest of the world—and particularly the leading powers of the eastern hemisphere—empty ports, idle mills, stagnant trade, and other results that contribute to general disaster. So largely dependent upon us are they for many of our productions, that it would seem to be the common interest of all to maintain the peaceful condition of this country, from motives of commercial interest alone. But a war in Europe, or elsewhere, means a very different thing to the United States, who move quietly on unchecked, and are even likely to be benefitted by it. The great Republic, which has grown greater, and stronger, and wiser, from its own gigantic conflict, triumphantly conducted, stands rock based, and contemplates unmoved the petty struggles that disturb lesser governments.

It is feared that a war between two or more of the first-class European powers will result in serious damage to American interests, public and private. An examination of the subject fails to show us wherein such an apprehension may warrantably find origin. That a first glance at the question does justify it, is true; but closer attention places the matter in a light which is actually favorable to us, instead of unfavorable. Commerce would be stimulated by the very wants which such a war would necessarily create. There is scarcely a single one of our leading commercial items that would not then be in increased demand. The continental crops, which are reported to have been not over plentiful the past year, would then be more rapidly exhausted, and America would unquestionably be called upon to furnish breadstuffs. And although all channels of trade would not be stimulated, as in the case of our own contest, there can be no doubt that many branches of it would be profitably employed, to meet the requirements of the distant belligerents. For all this, we would secure a large gold credit abroad; in the very places we would desire it for use—a consideration of no small importance, at a time of such an exhausting drain of the precious metals from our hands.

The greatest importance, however, in connection with this subject of a foreign war, has been placed with our finances. It is based upon the bonds that are held in Europe, and more particularly by Germany. Should war be entered upon, it is said these bonds will be thrown upon the market, and a financial panic follow. It should be borne in mind that the portion of our national debt which is held in Europe is small comparatively, and that it would be entirely covered, perhaps, by the pecuniary obligations to us which would, in all probability, be incurred there should the rupture come. We think undue importance is given to the point, and that no such disastrous consequences would ensue, as are feared from this source. Moreover it is our opinion that the whole question of the effects of a foreign war upon this country, has been greatly and unnecessarily exaggerated; and that, if the dreadful moment really came, the people would dispose of the matter as they have disposed of much more important ones.

It is in the very presence of emergency that the vitalizing genius of the American nation asserts itself most successfuly; calmly meeting severe shocks, and overriding all obstacles to a triumphant progress.—*Press.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The financial security of a Commonwealth rests on the double foundation of sufficient resources and popular confidence in the willingness and ability of the State to pay its debts. Viewed from these standpoints, we must assign to the new loan lately negotiated by Pennsylvania the foremost place among all the investments of the day for reliability. When we consider the vast resources of the Keystone State, and the limited amount of her indebtedness, which when compared with her assets, makes her liabilities as a drop in a bucket, we can imagine no safer or more desirable form of permanent investment than the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth. The total debt amounts to 23,000,000; while within her borders are railroad and Government stock amounting to over $500,000,000, with an equally heavy sum employed in her manufactures and mining operations. With the unlimited power of taxing all this capital (except United States bonds,) which rests in the Legislature, there can be no question as to the full ability of the State to cancel her debt before it becomes due, if she be so inclined. The second requisite to financial prosperity, public confidence, is certainly well attested by the eagerness with which the loan is absorbed. From all parts of the State, in small sums came up the bids of the small real estate holders for a share of the loan. But not on these alone does the proof of the advantages of the loan rest. We notice among the published bids the names of the three great banking-houses of our State, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., the bids from whom alone more than covered the total amount of the entire loan authorized. When we see men who have succeeded in the past, who have successfully negotiated a vast United States loan of thousands of millions, who are universally esteemed the wisest financiers in the Commonwealth, and hold the foremost place for business tact—when we see these men investing their millions in an enterprise, we may feel well assured that that enterprise is good. And in the case of the State loan, $16,000,000 were taken by these houses. Thus we find both the masses of the people and the ablest financiers uniting in the desire to invest in the bonds just issued by our Commonwealth.

Covered as this loan is by a capital fifty times its amount, rendered secure by the gradual extinguishment of the debt by the sinking fund, which pays from one million to one million and a half a year, there cannot exist a shadow of a doubt as to the perfect safety of the investment. Looking at the financial condition of the country, we are not surprised at the eagerness with which the loan is being sought for. With distrust in all the marts of trade, with little business doing, and a general feeling of insecurity for the future, it is only natural that people should select this investment, at once permanent, should they so desire, or in such a condition as to be rendered instantly available in money, *should circumstances render it necessary.* The loan is fully appreciated by our people, and is being taken from the hands of the bankers holding it at a rate which will absorb it all within ninety days. The overdue loan will be received, principal and interest, when parties purchase the new. Comparing our State loan with the other investments in the market, we do not hesitate to state that, in our conviction, it is the safest and most desirable investment within the reach of those who have capital on hand.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

SYSTEMATIC FARM ACCOUNTS.

There is not sufficient importance attached to the keeping of farm accounts. Many farmers carry on their farming operations, year in and year out, without making any daily or even weekly entries (except of dollars and cents received or paid out), referring to specific operations and their results. They cannot tell how the account stands with their farm. They do not know whether there is more profit in raising hay or corn, potatoes or cabbages, cattle or hogs—or whether anything pays. Even the aggregate of yearly expenses, paid out as money or its equivalent, is not known to some; though the income law, which has been in operation for the last five or six years, has compelled the majority of farmers to keep and prepare *some* sort of an account to exhibit to the assessor. They were driven to it, either from a conscientious regard for the correctness of their sworn statement, or from cupidity, displayed in their anxiety to present all the deductions admissible under the law.

Merchants, and other business men, keep an accurate account of the details of their business. They take frequent inventories, and keep up such a rigid supervision over the several departments of their business, that they know which are profitable and which are unprofitable. By exerting more largely into the former, and relinquishing, or applying the proper correctives, to the latter, their business steadily increases and prospers. This is the reward of their watchfulness—of their systematic method of doing business. To such men the epithets of "sharp" and "shrewd" are not derogatory.

Their shrewdness is a legitimate and protective result of their attention and painstaking.

What is to prevent farmers from being equally as accurate and acquiring similar shrewdness? Why should they not be able to present their balance sheet and minute detail of operations? "It is too complicated," says one. This is a mistake; the only requirements are, observation, ability to write, and a knowledge of the most simple operations in arithmetic. "I cannot spare the time," says another. Under this plea we often neglect profitable things for unprofitable ones. A few minutes spent in an evening in making up estimates, may convince us that many hours of hard labor are being sadly misspent in some particular direction. "It is not important," remarks a third. Above all others, he needs to be undeceived. The answer to the second objection will apply equally as well to him. It is important, in a number of respects, and essential to steady, unfluctuating success.

No man can be considered to have reached the rank of a first-class farmer, who does not keep an accurate account with his farm. We know of one farmer who has kept an accurate account of his farm operations for fifteen years. In his blank book, or diary, he exhibited to us the operations and yield, income and expense, of each separate field; profits of the orchards; the cost of each stock animal raised; poultry statistics, etc., etc. Of course, a few of these estimates, from their difficult surroundings, were but approximations, but they were near enough for all practical purposes. In this book were also entered memoranda of experiments on various manures and their application; observations upon atmospheric humidity; diagrams for grape arbors, garden beds and young orchards; gleanings from agricultural readings, etc. It was a perfect epitome of individual "haps, mishaps, and experiences."

If thousands of farmers would do this, while they would greatly benefit themselves, intellectually and pecuniarily, they would also materially aid agricultural journals in their laudable endeavor to sift facts from suppositions—the practical from the theoretical. If too far advanced in years to attempt to follow this advice, be sure to instill habits of watchfulness and correctness in your children. It will be of incalculable benefit to them, no matter what avocation they may eventually conclude to adopt. The men who succeed are those who are honest, punctual, systematic; who are watchful and discriminating in the minutest details of business.—*Farm and Fireside.*

A PHILADELPHIA paper says: Delaware shad appear to be pretty well played out. But few have been taken so far this season, and the price asked for them is enormously high. The coal tar that escapes from the gas works, and the coal oil or substance of it that mingles with the Schuylkill, and finally with the waters of the Delaware, have a deleterious effect upon shad and perch in particular, and other fish in general.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald's* Mexico city correspondence, under date of March 17th, says: Juarez had given orders to his officers to grant Maximilian an escort and honorable treatment to any point on the coast which he shall select as a point of embarkation, *provided he is captured.*

Money was becoming scarce in the Imperial coffers, and the Finance Minister had thrown up his portfolio in disgust.

Skirmishes took place every day at the gates of Mexico city.

The savage order of Miramon, inflicting death upon all prisoners captured, was countermanded by Maximilian.

The story of Escobedo's defeat is believed to have been concocted at the capital.

The Austrian garrison were looking out for the earliest opportunity to leave the country.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A special from Washington to the *Herald* says a gentleman who arrived by the steamer Eagle from Havana and left the City of Mexico on the 8th inst., informs the Mexican legation that Maximilian was at that time *en route* from Queretaro for Mexico, accompanied by about three thousand troops. He was wounded in the right arm by a spent ball in the fight at Queretaro, and narrowly escaped capture in one of the mountain passes.

The capture of Puebla by the Liberals was not generally believed in Vera Cruz, but was duly celebrated by the Liberal forces outside the city. The Imperialists regard the report as a ruse of the enemy.

The stage routes between the capital and Vera Cruz are entirely cut off, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any conveyance through can be obtained, the roads being infested with independent maranding parties and robber bands claiming no connection with the regular Republican forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The egress of Maximilian's forces without giving battle is impossible. The rumors that the Liberal forces have been defeated and are suffering from a lack of supplies, are directly contradicted. The report of a revolution, headed by Herrera, at San Luis Potosi, is denied. Letters from President Juarez, received to day, make no mention of disturbances taken place or anticipated.

Consul Godfrey has received a letter from Gen. Corona in reference to operations at Queretaro, March 16, which states that the Liberals made areconnoissance in force, bringing on an engagement which lasted eight hours, and resulted in driving the Imperialists from some of their positions. The Liberal force was 26,000 and the Imperial 10,000.

Placido Vega was at Mazatlan four days in disguise, conspiring with his political friends, impressed with the belief that a party in Sinaloa would proclaim him Governor. The arms taken from here by Vega were hidden in the mountains, except a small portion given up to Gen. Parras.

Letters from Lower California give an account of an attempted revolution. Gaston D'Artois, April 1st, landed at Lapaz from Mazatlan, and proclaimed that Navarretta, the revolutionary exile, would reach the former place on the next steamer with two hundred men, and reinstate himself as Governor of the Territory. On the route from San Jose towards Lapaz, D'Artois enlisted a few Navarretta adherents and took San Antonio by surprise, and made prisoners of the officials. From San Antonio he went to Lapaz and attacked the house of the Governor, but found himself surrounded by soldiers, D'Artois's small band fled and were pursued and overtaken. D'Artois was ordered to be shot on the 9th of April. According to these facts, it is supposed the petty revolutionists contemplated a scheme of plunder, and in the event of success would have made American residents suffer among the rest. His designs were not countenanced by the Juarez Government. The story of the coming of Navarretta is without foundation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Advices from Matamoras to the 13th ult., report that the Liberals have captured Puebla, and that Maximilian offered to surrender, but his overtures were rejected, the Liberals refusing to grant the terms demanded by him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold, 137¼—Trouble in the Cotton and Provision Markets—Several Heavy Failures Rumored—Negotiations for the Annexation of Mexico to the United States—Breach in the Democratic Party Widening.

NEW YORK, April 19.—This being Good Friday, there is but little business done. Boards have all adjourned until to morrow. Gold is quoted on the street at 137¼. Under the threatening news from Europe, the money market is easy. Business is dull again.

There is some trouble in the cotton and provision markets. Several heavy failures are rumored. The war like news by the cable has set everything at odds.

It is understood here that the Secretary of State is in negotiation with Juarez for the annaxation of the whole of Mexico to the United States, to be divided up into fifteen States at once. It is by this means that the Conservative party hope to gain the next election. It will be an element of great power certainly.

The breach in the Democratic party here is widening and fears are expressed that the split will seriously affect the election of Delegates to the Convention next Tuesday.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The cars of this road are now running three hundred and five miles west of Omaha, and the work of grading and laying rails has commenced. The Rocky Mountains will be reached this summer. The company then propose to put a second force to work at Salt Lake City, building the road eastward.

The distance from Sacramento to Salt Lake along the supposed route is about 625 miles; from Omaha to Salt Lake, 1,025. The distance from New York to Sacramento by the railroad route is 3,120 miles, of which 1,887 miles have been completed and is now in successful operation, leaving but 1,252 miles yet to be built.

Studying these figures, the Salt Lake *Vedette* is confident that the road will be completed within two years.

IN New York business generally may be said to be on the whole improved, and there is a more cheerful feeling among business men. While it is conceded that at the best the amount of the Spring trade will be limited, and much below even the moderate expectations entertained at its commencement, yet it will be better than appeared probable two or three weeks ago. An impression and belief is general that the Fall trade will be good, and that unless some unforeseen complication should intervene to upset the apparently well founded calculations which are now made, the year will not prove on the whole to have been an unsuccessful one to the general business.

GENERAL PILLOW IN COURT.—An action has been brought against General Gideon J. Pillow, for goods taken by him while in command of Confederate forces in Tennessee, during the war. The defendant's plea, filed by Colonel Haynes, sets forth the facts and circumstances of the war, the exigencies and necessities of the case, and was a plea of confession and avoidance or justification. The court held that the plea was bad, and said that the facts of the case and justification might be shown under the general issue. Both counsel in the case, viz: Colonel McRea for plaintiff, and Colonel Haynes and General Chalmers for defendant, expressed their conviction that the case would go to the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Memphis Post.*

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

[Correspondence of the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1867.—The evidence taken by the House Judiciary Committee relative to the discovery and pursuit of John H. Surratt is just made public, as officially reported before that committee, and contains testimony embracing a partial confession from Surratt as to his complicity in the assassination plot, and of his much disputed whereabouts on the day the assassination took place. It appears from the evidence of L. J. McMillan, surgeon of the steamer Peruvian, plying between Montreal and Liverpool, that Surratt came on board that steamer in September, 1865, booked for Liverpool, and that, becoming intimate, he confessed to McMillan who he was. The supplemental evidence, together with the official correspondence of the State Department with our foreign ministers and consuls, shows that the confession of identity to McMillan was the original and sole cause which eventually led to Surratt's arrest. This coroboration leaves no room to doubt the evidence.

Dr. McMillan testified that Surratt came on board the Peruvian at Montreal September 11, 1865, and was introduced to him under the name of McCarty. That, becoming well acquainted in a few days, Surratt confessed to him that he had been from the beginning in the Confederate service, carrying dispatches between Washington and Richmond, and also as far as Montreal. That he and Booth had planned, at first, the abduction of President Lincoln; that, however, they thought they could not succeed in that way, and they then thought it was necessary to change their plan. After this, and before the assassination, Surratt was in Montreal, when he received a letter from Booth ordering him immediately to Washington; that it was necessary to act, and promptly, and he (Surratt) was to leave Montreal for Washington. He did not tell me he came to Washington; but he told me he came as far as Elmira, New York, and from that place telegraphed to the city of New York to find out whether Booth had already left Washington, and was answered that he had. He did not tell me whether he had gone any further than Elmira. The next place he spoke to me of was St. Albans, Vermont, where he said, he arrived in the morning about breakfast time, and went to a hotel there for breakfast. While he was sitting there he heard several talking about the assassination, and he inquired. "What was up?" They asked him if he did not know President Lincoln had been assassinated. He replied that he did not believe it because the story was too good to be true. On that a gentleman pulled out a newspaper and handed it to him. He opened it and saw his own name as one of the assassins. He said this unnerved him so much that the paper fell out of his hands, and he immediately left the room and walked off. As he was going out through the hotel he heard another party say that Suratt must have been or was at the time in St. Albans, because such a person (mentioning the person's name) had found a pocket handkerchief on the street with Suratt's name on it. He told me he actually looked in his pocket and found he had lost his pocket handkerchief. From that place he went to Canada, and was concealed there from April to September. When he was on board the ship he called me aside, and again commenced to talk about the assassination and one thing or the other. It was in the evening and we were alone together, and he took out his revolver, which he kept in his pocket all the time, and pointed it to the heavens, and said he, "I hope and wish to live just a few years more, two years will do me, and then I shall go back to the United States and I shall serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln has been served." I asked him why, and he answered, "Because he has been the cause of my mother being hung."

Dr. McMillan further testified that he arrived in Liverpool on September 27, 1865, and went before the American consul, Mr. Wild, and made affidavit to the above facts. An official letter from Consul Wild shows that this affidavit caused the commencement of the pursuit of Suratt, which resulted in his capture in little more than a year from that time.

How Bismarck Appears in Parliament.

A German paper thus describes Count Bismarck as he appears in the North German Parliament: "He usually enters the Chamber a short time after the debates have opened, bows shortly to the president, and then sits down on the ministerial bench where he occupies the first place. His neighbors on the right, who are mostly generals, nobles and high officials, rise when he comes to take his seat; but their example is scarcely ever followed by the Poles and Catholics, who sit on his left. His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression in his style, which go far to redeem his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far reaching political insight, and of statesmanlike views. His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its slashing effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been suffering from his present nervous disorder, and his late altercation with Herr von Munchhausen, the Hanoverian deputy, is said to have brought on an aggravation of this complaint. In the North German Parliament he invariably appears in the uniform of an officer of landwehr cavalry, while in the Prussian parliament he attended in ordinary civil dress—a fact which has given rise to much speculation among the quidnuncs of Berlin."

THE NEEDLE GUN.—The needle gun, which received so many praises for its needs last summer, is not yet past improvement. Think of Springfield musket in comparison with a weapon of which somebody who has tried it, says;

"I fired a needle gun. It was as awkward as the first pair of skates, and so heavy that I thought it an imposition to be obliged to hold the whole of it myself. It seemed enough avoirdupois for an entire platoon to carry. There is a knob upon it as big and as hard to turn as your door knob, when you go home from your lodge at Christmas midnight. You must hit this knob with the palm of your hand, drive it down, draw it back, put in your cartridge, and it sends the ball about half the distance of a Springfield rifle ball. You bruise your hand, swear, and after a dozen rounds have been fired the breech of your gun feels like a red hot poker. A regiment of men at work with this weapon look as if they were cracking walnuts, or opening oysters, or killing mosquitoes. You can certainly fire it six times a minute after six years' practice."

DURING the recent passage of the steamer Chicago, from Liverpool to New York, an iceberg was encountered which stove a hole in her bow, and for several days she was in imminent danger of sinking. During the excitement one of the steerage passengers furnished a little melancholy amusement by following the officers about and offering them money if they would let him go into the boats with them. He was perfectly willing that his wife should remain on the ship. She was a good Christian, he said, and prepared to die; but he was not quite ready to go, and would rather get to New York first, where he would have time for repentance.

The Financial Future.

Harper's *Weekly* concludes an editorial look at the Financial Future as follows: "Still, the season will not pass without trouble. Trouble may come from quarters least expected. On the 1st of June the Bankrupt Law will come into operation. Many are no doubt preparing to take advantage of that law, and the failures and suspensions which may then be announced will be startling. Many a strong house which has given extensive credits may find its debtors on the bankrupt list, and their assets which had been considered undoubted, vanished like smoke. Then what becomes of the supposed very strong houses? One heavy failure carries many, like a row of bricks which schoolboys set up to tumble down. Shrewd and crafty men, both debtors and creditors, are shaping their course to meet the operation of this law. Such persons as have kept their accounts close, who have no over stock of goods, and who have not foolishly speculated for a rise in stocks, in spite of every possible presage against so doing, need not trouble themselves about the future. There is a very considerable portion of the business community whose position is very strong. These will weather the gale. But among borrowers and overtraders who are unable to obtain accommodation there will inevitably be trouble, as we have long predicted. The probability is that business will now gradually fizzle out, and that a dull summer will be succeeded by a revival in the fall."

SENATOR FERRY says that in making the purchase of Russia America, we enter upon a new era. To the idea, the unity of the Republic, we add now the other idea, the value of our dependencies. We have attached this new country by the strong cord of a treaty—can we ever really make it a part of ourselves? Must it not always remain a colony, or a dependency rather? Are the two to four thousand "inhabitans" to receive a territorial government like that of Colorado, or shall we send them a proconsul, a governor-general if anybody likes the term better, with an advisory council of seven or nine or thirteen?

THE Protestant theological school at Florence, Italy, is growing strong and successful, and Protestant missions throughout that country are now prosecuted with great vigor particularly by the Waldenses. An American and Foreign Christian Union is also doing useful unsectarian work, and Protestantism in Italy is taking to itself a peculiar freedom in form and spirit. A large part of the people, on separating from the church of Rome, prefer a system of Christian life more free and simple than that of any Protestant sect whatever.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—An Australian paper announces the recent discovery of a new species of liquid gum, or oil, in that country. A tract of land not less than ten miles square had been discovered, which everywhere abounded with bubbling springs of this gum, or oil, while all around were vast quantities of the gum solidified into the consistency of India rubber. This when exposed to a fire, burns with a bright flame, accompanied by a thick smoke, and a smell like old grease. The substance is light, and floats in water.

IN New York, they say the extreme liveliness of our sacred music occasionally affords some strange occurrences. A recent operatic performance in one of the first class churches came near being encored, and the solo performer called out by an enthusistic worshipper, who forgot his place and thought he was in front of the foot lights. On another occasion the performance was so exciting that it is said a gentleman undertook "to walk a figure" in the aisle.

MR. GLADSTONE.—The London correspondent of the *Round Table* says that "Mr. Gladstone has gained wonderfully by his conduct in opposition, and is certainly becoming the most powerful man in the country. His manner has been a trifle too vehement at times; but it speaks rather of enthusiasm than ill temper, and he is the most undisputed head that the Liberal party has seen for years."

VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.—From all our exchanges we get glowing accounts of the prospect of the wheat crop. So far as we can learn from conversation with gentlemen from the surrounding counties, the prospect is equally good hereabouts. This is cause for heartfelt gratitude in view of the great scarcity of breadstuffs all over the land.—*Petersburg Express.*

IN New York both parties are bringing into the field for the Constitutional Convention their best men, and the *Tribune* thinks it will be a body of unequaled ability and purity. Let us, in Pennsylvania, in selecting men for the next Legislature, for once adopt and rigidly adhere to the same rule.

THOSE pretending to have some data for their opinions express the belief that the demand for coal in the manufactories and for steam marine purposes will fall off materially from last year and the year before. All the indications at present favor the conclusion that the supply of anthracite coal will largely exceed the demand.

Acceptance of League Island as a Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The acceptance of League Island as a navy yard for iron clads by the United States Government creates much conversation here to day, and our citizens are pleased to find that the Government has not been blind to its interests in this matter.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866-6m

A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale: one half cash and the balance in six months, properly secured.

☞Address Box 61, Bedford, Pa.

POOR HOUSE CHECKS.—Persons holding Poor House Checks are hereby notified to present them for payment at the next meeting of the Directors on the 7th of May, 1867, and that after that time no interest will be paid on the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. F. KERR,
April 19-2w. Att'y for Directors.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is no thing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggistse

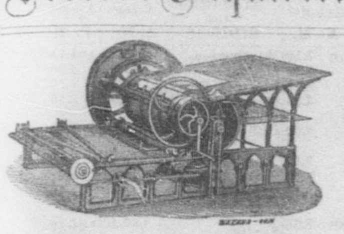
Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.
Saratoga Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
July 13th, 1866-cowly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

Republican State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSEY,
A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON,

THE people of Altoona, on Tuesday of last week, voted by a large majority *against* transforming that town into a city.

A DISPATCH from Pottsville says: A fire damp explosion occurred at Concroft's Ashland colliery, by which twelve miners were killed.

JOHN HICKEY has been convicted in the Crawford county court of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of his wife at Titusville, some months ago, while both were under the influence of liquor.

CHILD BURNED.—A little daughter of Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, was severely burned, a few days since, by falling against the stove. One of her hands was so badly burned, that it is feared she will lose the use of it.

THE whole town of Stormstown, in Halfmoon Valley, Center county, was consumed by fire on Sunday last. It consisted of fourteen houses, including three stores and two hotels. The fire broke out about an out-even.

THE Cambria Iron Company, during the past winter, maintained two night schools at its own expense—one in Millville, under the charge of Mr. Harrold, and the other in Cambria city, under Mr. Krise. Both schools were largely attended and well conducted.

MISS JENNIE SCOTT, of Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county, took passage at Petersburg, on the 13th inst., for Hollidaysburg, and on arriving there she discovered that the pocket had been cut out of her dress, and a portmonia containing $200 was missing. The money had been given to her at the depot in Petersburg, by her father.

THE STATE LOAN.—We call the attention of persons desirous of investing in the new State Loan, to the advertisement of Jay Cooke & Co. in our column of New advertisements.

BODY FOUND.—The body of J. Harry Typer was found on Sunday last and interred at Martinsburg on Monday, the 15th. He was accidently drowned in Raystown Branch at Hopewell, on the 13th of February last.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

A GOOD BEGINNING.—Quite a stir has been made this week among the petitioners for licenses for hotels and eating-houses in this county. As a beginning the Court announced that a strict compliance with the requirements of the law would be demanded. This threw out at once quite a number of petitions that had not been filed within the specified time, and public notice of which had not been given a sufficient length of time previous to application. It was next announced that wherever the applicants were either known or shown to be men of bad moral character, or intemperate habits, license, would be refused; also, that wherever the applicants were known or could be shown to have violated the license law, either by selling to minors, selling on the Sabbath day, to drunkards or to have kept disorderly houses, licenses would in all cases be refused; also, that the commission of any of the offenses enumerated would be sufficient cause for revoking license at any time. Let the keepers of hotels, restaurants, &c. make a note of these things. We hope to see the Court carry out its resolutions with the utmost strictness. If this is done, while the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not prohibited, it will abate many of the evils arising from this fruitful source of all sorts of crime and wickedness.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.—The second volume of this elegant edition, "*Our Mutual Friend*" complete in one volume, handsomely illustrated and beautifully printed has just been issued by the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. The convenience of this form is such that it will be much preferred to the large edition of Dicken's works, and hence it is not surprising to hear of the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon the publishers in their new issue of the works of this great author. The cheapness of these volumes is an important consideration which should not be overlooked. So cheap and at the same time so elegant an edition of Dickens' complete works has never before been offered to the public. An illustrated copy of our *Mutual Friend* or *Pickwick Papers,* can be purchased for $1.50 a single volume: $1.25 each, without illustration. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Massachusetts.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S WEEKLY. New York: Each $4 a year.

"The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior," is the leading article in the monthly, for May. Its illustrations, and the historical features of the articles are worth more than the cost of the book. It contains the "Personal Recollections of the War," and "The Virginians in Texas," besides "New Aspects of the American Mind," and many other valuable articles.

The WEEKLY for April 20, makes a decided hit in its leading illustration. "*Ignis Fatuus,*" portraying the deceptive aspect of the late Connecticut victory upon the Democratic mind. *That* is the political will-o'-the-wisp which is leading the Democracy upon quagmires where they must be in constant fear of sinking. The number is a good one throughout.

FAMILY POISONED.—Two weeks ago our community was shocked with the report that a family of seven persons were poisoned by eating of food said to contain tartar emetic and arsenic. The natural presumption, from the facts that could be then elicited, was that the poison had been used in a mistake. All the members recovered except Mr. John Young, and he, for a time was considered out of danger, and had the dose not been repeated would now be living and well. But horrible to relate, Mr. Young grew suddenly worse, and on Friday morning last, about one o'clock, after suffering the most intense and excruciating pain, died.

The matter of his death was freely discussed by all who heard of the sad calamity, and towards evening the community seemed to be excited in the highest degree, and as the physicians assured us, his death was caused by arsenic, the public cried aloud for an investigation. The family would not agree to this but were violently opposed to it, and at one time it was feared the unfortunate man would be consigned to the tomb as though he had died a natural death.

On Saturday morning the Coroner summoned a jury, and, in company with Drs. Landis, Smith, Roller and Hays, proceeded to the home of the deceased for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the facts in the case. The doctors made a *post mortem* examination, and took possession of the stomach. The facts elicited by the Coroner were in substance as follows: Mr. Young sent for arsenic for the purpose of killing rats; three papers were bought, and the package placed in the drawer of a bureau in Mr. Young's room. The package was never touched until after the first poisoning, when it was burned. The cakes were supposed to have been poisoned by what was in a bottle of cream of tartar; the contents of this bottle were destroyed in the presence of Dr. Smith. All the family recovered from the "cake poisoning." Mr. Young took a relapse; his symptoms indicated a fresh dose of poison; he began again to recover, and again took severely ill for the third and last time. During his illness Mrs. Young nursed him and prepared his food herself, but she seemed to know of no poison having been administered. One of the daughters testified that the arsenic was burned on Tuesday of last week, and that it burned up with a blue blaze, and had a sulphery smell; the other daughter stated that it was destroyed *previous to Sunday* and that it *burned with a clear blaze and had no smell.* Dr. Smith testified that from the symptoms of his illness, Mr. Young had received several doses of poison, and the poison was arsenic. The jury rendered a verdict that "John Young came to his death by poison, administered by a person or persons to the jury unknown.

P. S. Information was made against Mrs. Young and her oldest daughter Maria, on Monday, and on Tuesday morning they were arrested and committed to answer.—*Hollidaysburg Standard 10th inst.*

I. O. OF O. F.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, throughout the United States and the Canadas, intend observing Friday the 26th of this month, (it being the forty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the order in America) as a day of Thanksgiving for reasons set forth in the proclamation of its chief national officer, which we here publish:

A PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at its late September Session, 1866, in grateful 'recognition of the unerring hand of God in rescuing the genius of Odd Fellowship from the ruin which desolated so many of the benevolent and charitable institutions of our common Country, as the indispensable effects of civil war,—and of the unmistakable prosperity which has crowned its labors during the year which has just passed,' did, by unanimous vote, direct the M. W. Grand Sire to issue his Proclamation appointing a Day of Thanksgiving for these and countless other blessings vouchsafed to our beloved order:

Now, Therefore, I, James P. Sanders, M. W. Grand Sire, do hereby fraternally direct that the twenty-sixth day of April, 1867, be observed by the Members of our Order throughout the general jurisdiction, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that they do assemble on said day in such manner and form of organization, with their families, as the appropriate authorities in their respective State Jurisdictions may prescribe, to render thanks to the ever-living God, for his manifest favor and protection to that Institution which we so much love and cherish, and especially for the preservation of its unbroken unity, through trials and perils of unparalleled severity.

Done at the City of Baltimore, this first day of November, A. D. 1866, and of our Order the forty-eighth.

JAMES P. SANDERS,
M. W. Grand Sire.

In obedience to this proclamation, Bedford Lodge No. 202 and Cove Lodge No. 368, of Woodberry, also Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114 of this place, will unite in a public procession in full regalia and appropriate services in the Presbyterian church, at 10½ o'clock of that day. The public are cordially invited to attend.-3t

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for May, 1867.—The Recognition, a pleasant Steel Engraving, leads off this number of the *Lady's Friend.* The Music for this month is, "Isn't it Provoking?" Among the literary contents are the continuations of How a Woman had Her Way, Orville College, and No Longer Young—all first-rate stories; and Fire in Flint, by M. C. P., Skeleton Leaves, or Phantom Boquets, a new poem by Florence Percy, Editorials, &c. A beautiful Steel Engraving, called One of Life's Happy Hours, will be sent gratis to every single (2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; four copies (with one engraving) $6.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving) $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have sold the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, to the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

GEN. JOHN ROSS, of Mifflin county, was last week nominated by the President as Collector of Internal Revenue for the 17th district, but the Senate refused to confirm him.

FOR twelve months, ending on Friday, the public debt has been reduced two hundred and nine millions of dollars.

ONLY five petitions for tavern license were granted at the late session of the Indiana county Court.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR.—Prepared under the approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Philadelphia: Zeigler, McCurdy & Co.

Among the numerous publications relating to the late war, there is none that can claim a higher place in the public esteem than such as set forth "Woman's Work" in the eventful times. The publication before us fills this niche in the history of the Rebellion. It commemorates the labors and sufferings, and above all the noble characters of those true women who brought so much of care, and love, and charity into the terrible arena of strife. Without the kindly ministrations of female hands the toils, privations and afflictions of our soldiers had been greatly enhanced; and the memory of these noble heroines deserves a bright page in history. The book just published by Messrs. Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., is one of the handsomest we have seen for some time; it is finely printed, richly illustrated with well-executed likenesses of many of its characters, and is elegantly bound. Everybody should have it. See advertisement "Agents Wanted."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THAD. STEVENS is well again.

WILKESBARRE was nearly destroyed by fire one day last week.

THE Great Eastern steamship has arrived at New York.

THERE are one hundred and forty churches in Pittsburgh.

FLOUR is now so high that the addition of yeast to it raises it clear out of sight.

JEFF. DAVIS' plantation and Jeff's brother Joe's plantation, in Mississippi, have been sold to a former slave of the former for $400,000.

GREAT LOSS OF LUMBER.—The boom in the Susquehanna, at Lock Hauen, was broken through on Thursday, and it is estimated that about ten millions feet of lumber were lost thereby.

MR. J. S. CUMMINGS, Tuscola, Illinois, says he has raised potatoes from a white sprout, this winter, outside of any hot-house, in a space of thirty days. He says, furthermore, he can raise them any month in the year, and challenges better ones than he produces.

THE Hancock expedition against the Indians is progressing. The troops will proceed to a point where Hancock has arranged a meeting with the chiefs of the different hostile tribes. If they evince a disposition to be submissive and peaceable, they will be allowed to depart in peace. If they are fractious, and are for war, they shall have it.

THERE is assembled at Lexington, Kentucky, a Conference of the Methodist Church (colored), composed of one hundred and forty ministers, presided over by Bishop Quinn. Delegates are present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and several Southern States.

THE town of Napoleon, Arkansas, is situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. Last year the river cut deeply into this point, and now a large portion of the town has disappeared. The water the other day was sixteen feet deep in the streets, and the chances are that another season will see steamers running over the site.

A YOUNG Methodist clergyman has preached from the steps of his church in Salisbury, N. H., all through the winter, the house having been closed against him soon after he was sent there. No one comes to hear him, but storm or shine, he takes his position with uncovered head, and exhorts and prays, and no expostulation or entreaty can turn him from what he deems his duty.

A YOUNG Ohio soldier, now living in Cleveland, was wounded and taken prisoner during the war, and confined at Andersonville, but came out alive in the end. Meantime his friends, believing he was dead, had a funeral sermon preached and a monument erected, while his comrades inscribed his name on the monument erected in Woodland Cemetery to the memory of the fallen heroes of the Twenty-third Regiment.

AN evil-tempered old man, named Patterson, a miner at Minersville, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, attempted to kill his two sons, on last Friday. They escaped, and he then deliberately wrote his will, shot his dog, which he asked to have buried with him, and shot himself.

THE "cussedness" of the fathers is developed in the children, at an early age, in Tennessee. Last Saturday, two boys, each about eleven years old—one a son of Judge Reeves, the other of Dewitt Mosby—quarreled in Somerville, Fayette county, and young Moseby shot the other, inflicting a wound of which he has siuce died.

THE building fund of Yale College now amounts to $1,500,000. It is designed at an early day to erect an entirely new set of brown stone dormitories, a memorial chapel, the Peabody geological museum and a new divinity hall.

ADVICES from the West Coast of Africa states that war has broken out between two opposing tribes of savages, in which several of the new Calabar tribes were made prisoners by their enemies and roasted and eaten by them.

FRANKLIN HAZLEWOOD, an aged cripple, of Bedford, Trimble county, Ky., has reported that last Friday, he and his two sons were taken from their house, by thre men, tied and unmercifully whipped. They assert that their Union sentiments provoked the outrage; and a detachment of soldiers have been sent to investigate the affair.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Jonesboro, Ill., says: "We have had a week of very fair, dry weather; but it is now setting in to rain again. Winter wheat has not looked so well all through Egypt as it does now, for many years. Peach trees are now out in full bloom, and the prospects for a large crop were never better. There is very little danger from frost so late in the season. All other fruits, are so far, uninjured."

ACCOUNTS from the upper Missouri say that the high water of the Platte river has caused great damage to the Omaha branch of the Pacific railroad, and no trains are running at present. Forty miles of the track are under water, and the bridges over the North Platte and the South Fork are so badly damaged as to be unsafe for crossing.

IN the general tumble of European stocks, bonds and securities of all kinds, it is interesting to notice that United States bonds are quoted higher at the present time than they have hitherto been. There is nothing remarkable in this fact, for it is natural that capitalists should desire to transfer their funds from endangered investments. It shows, however, that the public mind in Europe is very distrustful of the future and that the United States is regarded as the safest depository for surplus cash.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—G. Dawson Coleman, Esq., Senator from Lebanon District, paid over to the Treasurer of the Association in Lebanon for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument in that place, $1,030 10, the amount of Mr. Coleman's salary and mileage for the session just closed.

THE Hon. A. K. McClure, will summer on the Rocky mountains, whither he leaves early next week, for the benefit of the health of an invalid member of his family. He will be accompanied by his wife. Virginia City, Montana, is their ultimate destination, which they expect to reach via Salt Lake, Denver, &c.

FORTUNE'S FROLIC.—A young man named Lawrence, who has lately had to sue in an Illinois court of law *in forma pauperis,* because he could not give security for the costs, has just fallen heir to an estate in England worth $600,000. He is described as an aimable young man, who lately supplemented a divorce from his first wife by marrying a widow.

LATEST South American advices state that Curupaity has been again bombarded by the Brazilians, who have also destroyed the fortifications and town of Santa Maria. A Brazilian army was preparing to cross the upper Parana river and operate against Ascension. The Paraguayan General Diaz died of wounds received in the action of February 2. Quiet prevailed in the Argentine provinces, General Metere had assumed the Presidency, and issued a hostile manifesto.

THE United States Senate adjourned on Saturday. Messrs. Sumner, Henderson and Johnson offered resolutions proposing active mediation on the part of our government in the affair of Mexico. Senator Cole proposed a friendly interference on our part between France and Prussia in the Luxembourg difficulty. All these intervention resolutions were tabled.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Italy, and four different associations have been formed for working contemplated wells. The King of Italy is said to take a great interest in these petroleum discoveries, and the Italians, will no doubt soon rejoice in a shoal of bogus oil companies.

AT the Waterford, New York, Arsenal, the Gatling gun, which is fired off by the turning of a crank, and is said to keep forty six hundred balls in the air all the while, is now on exhibition. The gun is to be used against the Indians on the frontier. There were a good many of these contrivances in General McClellan's army, but in no force. It was contended, however, they had not a fair trial.

CONSIDERABLE amounts of Mexican bonds have been negotiated in New York within the past year, at seven per cent., semi-annual interest, which falling due within the last few days sent the bonds to protest, to the dissatisfaction of the holders. The negotiations were at rates ranging from ten to sixty cents.

THE decline of cotton in the foreign market, together with the dull trade at home, are having a depressing influence on dry goods. Prices of all but the leading staples are weak, and the market still points to lower figures, though the jobbing houses continue fairly active. We see it stated that several leading houses in New York are retailing foreign goods at prices below the actual cost of transportation.

AFTER the Revolution had ended, in 1783, our country covered 820,680 square miles. In 1860, by various acquisitions, this had grown to 3,010,277 square miles, and now, by the Russian cession, it is 3,491,553 square miles. The Republic has extended to more than four times its size eighty-four years ago, a fact which should receive honorable mention from our Fourth of Jnty orators.

THE citizens of Little Orange township, Vernon county, Missouri, on hearing of the murder of Gen. Joseph Bailey, the sheriff of the county went in pursuit of the murderers. One of them, Tom Ingram, was caught, turned over to a vigilance committee, and the next morning his dead body was found swinging from the limb of a tree.

A LETTER from Jefferson county, Tennessee, tells the following story of the late freshet in that State: The Holstein river was eleven feet higher than ever known before, causing great destruction of property. Twenty-six buildings, eleven of them residences, went down the river in one day. One lodged on McBee's Island. Mr. McBee visited it as soon as possible and found a child in bed up stairs. The child was thought to be about six months old, and was nearly starved. Nothing is known of its parents, who they are, or what became of them."

THE following incident is related in a Paris letter: "An American who is now here, and who claims to be the most adroit man in the world in the handling of the musket and bayonet, went the other day to seek an engagement at the Paris Circuses, offering to fight in the arena (with wooden bayonets) against five of the best musket men in the French army, all at once, one against five. The director of the circus said, 'No, I can't do that; but if you will dress up as a French soldier and whip five soldiers dressed up as Americans, I'll give you an engagement!' The Yankee retired in disgust, and at last accounts was still swearing."

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee have agreed that one of their number should remain in Washington permanently, and act as Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the Southern Republican campaign. Representative Broomall is to act during the month of May, General Schenck in June, and Senator Chandler in July.

AN unsatisfactory feeling prevails in English trade circles, amounting to general distrust. Dealers and capitalists are timid, having had their resources in some instances seriously impaired; and this knowledge, says the London *News*, combined with the general slackness of business, and with the difficulty of effecting sales of goods, both at home and abroad, probably explains in some measure the vague rumors now prevailing of mercantile difficulties in the home, foreign and colonial trades.

THE Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* assures us of the gratifying truth—though deeply regretting it—that "the fact is too manifest to be denied, and too important to be disregarded, that the Republican Party is rapidly extending its ramifications throughout the Southern States. In all of these States initial movements, more or less formidable, are on foot for forming a compact party to co-operate with that organization. It is a part of the matured scheme of the leaders of that party to maintain its ascendancy, and they have seized the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the new clause into the elective franchise.

A LATE London letter speaking of the miseries of England, in connection with a recent large gathering of destitute people, says: "The question at Westminster was how to dispose of a few millions of surplus revenue—that at the East End was how to get bread for 40,000 idle and famishing people. A procession of four or five thousand ragged wretches gathered from Poplar, Bethnell Green and Wapping, and preceded by a melancholy fife and drum, marched through the city and the Strand to the palaces of Pall Mall. They were very quiet, pale, ragged, a miserable company forced to be idle and compelled to beg. A contribution box was carried along each sidewalk. But voluntary contributions on such a scale were hopeless. After a few months people get tired of giving. London is too large. The great hive needs to swarm. The parishes are beggared to support their poor. What is wanted is to take these forty thousand people up bodily, and transfer them to Canada or Austria—to South Africa—to any place where soil and sunshine will provide them food. They cannot move themselves. Their clothes and tools are at the pawn brokers, their furniture sold to the last stitch."

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—There is little or no demand for clover seed. It cannot be quoted over $9@9.50, although small lots are taken at higher rates. Timothy and flaxseed unchanged. Flour extremely quiet; no demand except for home consumption; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $13@15. Little good Wheat here, and commands full prices; sales of red at $3.25@3.40. Rye, $1.65@1.67. Corn in good request, and advanced one cent per bushel; sales 8,000 bushel Yellow at $1.26 afloat, and $1.25@1,26 from store On the car Oats steady at 74@75 cts. per bushel.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Wheat dull and declining. Corn active, and advanced 1@2c; sales of 52,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Coffee quiet, with no sales. Sugar steady but inactive, 10@12c for fair to good refining. Flour dull, scarce and unchanged. Wheat dull, sales of prime and strictly choice amber red Maryland at $3.40@3.50; Mediterranean, $3@3,25; Pennsylvania red, $2.85@3.00. Corn firm and advanced 1@2c, and sales closed dull. Oats dull, 71@73c. Cloverseed dull.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour dull; $12,75 for double extra spring. Wheat 5c lower, closing firmer and more active at $2,46 for No. 2, and $2.35 for No. 3. Oats steady at 63c. Corn quiet at 96c.

MARRIED

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOHN O'NEAL and Miss ELIZABETH PENNELL, both of Monroe tp.

April 18th, at the Methodist Parsonage, in Bloody Run, by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Mr. WILLIAM HIXON to Miss ANNIE HANKS, both of Fulton co.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Michael Stombaughs, in Union tp., by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. JACOB ICKES to Miss MARY BURKHIMER, all of Bedford co. Pa.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman Mr. CHARLES MILLER to Miss ANN MARIA BLACKBURN, both of this county.

DIED

In Snake Spring tp., on the 13th inst., GEO. E. SHUSS, aged three years and seven months.

In St. Clair tp., on the 22d of Feb., JOHN H. MILLER, aged 26 years and 15 days.

"The brother whose praise is in the Gospel, throughout all the churches."

In Schellsburg, on the 6th inst., ANNA CATHARINE DANNAKER, aged 80 years, 6 months and 11 days.

"A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Her own WORKS praise her in the gates." Peace to the beloved. Their memory is blessed.

B. H. H.

Strength for the Exhausted.

Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. Is it asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

April 1:1m.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

J. T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.
The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection.
DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—All persons desiring to obtain Sorghum Seed will be accommodated by calling on the undersigned, or at the Store of John E. Colvin, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him.
J. HENRY SCHELL.
April 19, 1867:4t

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door aad Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

April 26:3m.

AGENTS WANTED IN BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES FOR

"Woman's Work in the Civil War."

Prepared under the approval of the SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

An eminent Divine says: "This Work is a household treasure, a joy and a blessing to future times. It developes a new social era; a new power in woman; a new phase in Christianity itself."

T. S. ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE says: "We welcome this Book most heartily as the only record of Woman's work on the subject which can make any pretension to completeness."

The SOLDIERS' MESSENGER says: "This is the only work on the subject which can make any approach to completeness."

In the beauty of its typography, and the excellency of its numerous fine steel engravings, it is a model. Agents have no difficulty in selling it, for all who see it want to read it. Energetic young men and ladies will find an agency for this work the best paying business they can engage in during the Spring and Summer. For full description of the work and terms to agents, address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 26:6t

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford:—Hereafter it shall be the duty of the High Constable to arrest all vagrants, disorderly, riotous, or drunken persons, and put them in the County Jail, to be held during the time required by Law, and that all such persons, so arrested, be released when the time of their confinement expires, upon their paying to the said High Constable for the use of the Borough a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, and jailors charges. The fine to be at the discretion of the High Constable.

Ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council April 10th, A. D. 1867.

O. E. SHANNON,
Chief Burgess.

Attest:
H. NICHODEMUS, Clerk. apl19:1t

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. apl19:2mo

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

HARDWARE AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Have just received a full stock of all goods belonging to their trade:

GARDEN TOOLS

of all kinds; Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, &c

WOODEN WARE,

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Baskets, &c.

Silver-Plated Ware, Pocket Books.

TOILET SOAPS, all kinds.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND COAL OIL,

WHITE LEAD, all grades. VARNISHES, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHALE-OIL,

IRON, NAILS and GLASS.

Please call and see our stock. We keep a full assortment of every-thing in our line of business, and will sell at a reasonable profit.

Sign of the MILL SAW. April12:4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all trespassers.

April12:4t JOHN H. SHAFER.

LIST OF RETAILERS.—A list of vendors of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford; for the year 1867, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes:

Class.			Taxes.
	Bedford Borough.		
13	G R & W Oster	Store	$10 00
13	A B Cramer & Co	do	10 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
14	S & W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Robert Fyan	do	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	J B Farquhar	do	7 00
14	Mrs. V B Tate	Fancy Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do do	7 00
14	William Shuck	do do	7 00
14	Mrs M Schaffer	do do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do do	7 00
14	Geo Reimund	Clothing, &c.	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
14	Hartley & Metzger	Hardware	7 00
14	Geo Blymyer & Co	do	7 00
14	B McC Blymyer & Co	Stoves, &c.	7 00
14	Dr B F Harry	Drugs	7 00
14	J L Lewis	do	7 00
14	Irvine & Statler	Shoes &c.	7 00
14	Mrs. Nancy Taylor	do	7 00
14	James Hammond	Confectionery	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	do	7 00
14	Geo Mardorff	Grocery	7 00
14	Jacob Bowser	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry Store	7 00
	Reed & Schell	Bankers	10 00
	Rupp & Shannon	do	10 00
	Bedford Township.		
	John Yont	Distillery	15 00
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
	William Wolf	Confectienery	5 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 09
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J B Williams	Store	$10 00
14	Charles T Blake	do	7 00
14	Jas Barndollar & Sons	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	do	7 00
14	Wm States & Co	do	7 00
14	Gump, Baughman & Co	Hardware	7 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Clothing	7 00
14	Mrs J A Mann	Fancy Store	7 00
14	Phineas Runyan	Confectionery	7 00
14	John D Lucas	do	7 00
14	Frank Masters	Drugs	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
14	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co	Store	7 00
14	Langdon & Glazier	do	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00
14	Williams & Loyd	do	7 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
14	B B Wigton	do	7 00
14	A W Swope	do	7 00
14	Dunn & Lawrence	do	7 09
	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	5 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	5 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Sam'l Hunt & Co	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Miss Catharine Deal	Fancy Store	7 00
14	A C James & Co	Store	7 00
14	C F Hetzel	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	Wm Grove	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	James M Shoemaker	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Zeigler & Hillegas	Store	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	John Markle	do	7 00
14	Lewis N Fyan	do	7 00
14	William Keyser	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
14	Joseph Ling	do	7 00
14	George R. Bailey	do	7 00
14	Andrew Ginger	do	7 00
	John Hughes	Distillery	15 00
	Napier Township.		
14	Blackburn & Wright	Store	7 00
14	Samuel Hefner	do	7 00
14	E Richards & Co	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	Andrew Baker	Store	7 00
14	A L Beckhœffer	do	7 00
14	J W Ricketson	do	7 00
14	Jacob Brenneman	do	7 00
14	D F Keagy	do	7 00
14	Holsinger & Stouffer	do	7 00
	Christ Stouffer	Confectionery	5 00
	M F Stock	Confectionery, &c.	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
14	Armstrong & Byers	Store	7 00
14	Samuel Oster	do	7 00
14	George Kauffman	do	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	Confectionery	7 00
	East Providence Township.		
14	D A T Black	Store	7 00
14	John Nycum & Son	do	7 00
14	John Louderbaugh	do	7 00
	West Providence Township.		
14	John Gilbaugh	Store	7 00
14	Henry Allen	Grocery	7 00
14	John M Barndoller	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	David Tewell	Store	7 00
14	H C Lashley	do	7 00
14	J M Purcell	do	7 00
14	Laban Johnson	do	7 00
14	John Mors	do	7 00
	Snake Spring Township.		
	William Lysinger,	Confectionery,	5 00
	Londonderry Township.		
14	Jacob Evans	Store	7 00
14	J C Devore	do	7 00
14	William Devore	do	7 00
14	Thos. J. Porter	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	James R. O'Neal	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
14	Asa M Williams	do	7 00
	Saxton Borough.		
14	J A & E Eichelberger	Store	7 00
14	Mrs C Fockler & Son	do	7 00
14	James L Prince	do	7 00
14	H S Brode	Confectioner	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	Little & Stoler	Store	7 00
	Daniel Stoler	Distillery	15 00
	F V Besser	do	15 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
14	Conly & Mullin	Store	7 00
14	John S Schell	do	7 00
14	Black & Border,	do	7 00
14	Miller & Egolf	do	7 00
14	Duncan McVicker	do	7 00
44	John E Colvin	do	7 00
14	Smith & Statler	do	7 00
14	A J Snively	Confectionery	7 00
	St Clair Township.		
14	Blackburn & Co	Store	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
14	Gideon D Trout	do	7 00
14	Beckley & Helsinger	do	7 00
14	Hiram Davis	do	7 00
14	Horn & Van Diebl	do	7 00
14	F D Begle	do	7 00
14	Hershman & Greenbaum	do	7 00
14	G B Amick	do	7 00
14	Nathan Wright	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1867.

A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B.—Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since April 1, 1867, will please inform the undersigned of the same. A. J. SANSOM.

apl19:4w

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of Hunting and Fishing or for any other purpose whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.

Abraham Miller, William Arnold,
Elijah Miller, Ephraim B. Miller,
George Baker, Abraham M. Miller,
Jacob W. Hardman, John E. Miller.
April 12:4t

BEDFORD MALE AND FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

formerly Rev. John Lyon's, now kept by John T. Huggard, B. A., a graduate of the Toronto University:

TERMS OF TUITION:—

English branches	$6 00
" " with Latin or French	7 50
" " with Latin and French, with or without Greek	10 00
" " Latin and Greek,	10 00

Music and Drawing, extra.

April 5:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GEPHART.

Bedford, April 5, 1867.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

April5:6m*

Farm, Garden & Household.

PLANTING TREES.

The genial season has come—the season of bursting buds, emerald grasses and singing birds. It is the season, also, of unusual activity and labor on the farm, in the garden and the nursery. There is no lack of employment for those who "earn their bread by the sweat of the brow." We have ploughing, sowing, manuring, planting and pruning to attend to; also the transplanting of fruit and ornamental trees. The farmer or gardner who overlooks this latter duty, neglects one of the most important duties of his profession. The diversity of soil and climate in this country, gives us remarkable facilities for the cultivation of fruit; and no man who owns a farm, garden, or even a house-lot, should omit setting out fruit trees. They cost but little, require small attention, yet return us delicious and health-giving food, and add considerably to the value and attractiveness of our homes.

Many persons, intelligent ones, too, live on farms or country-seats all their lives, but never set out a tree. They neglect this duty because they think "it takes too long for trees to grow and bear fruit." Prodigious philosophers! Suppose those who "came before us"—our ancestors—entertained the same selfish notions; where would be the luxuriant fruit that now tickles our palate? Where? Not certainly in the blooming orchards, nor in every village or city market. Instead of the abundance of apples, peaches and pears; the profusion of plums, cherries and other delecacies in the way of small fruits, we should "go hungry" for those luxuries; and the noble orchards which beautify our farms and diversify the landscape would became curiosities, and the little garden of the poor man would be a comparative desert, a wild, a solitude to himself and family. This error, mistake, or stupidity in not planting trees *because they are slow in coming to maturity*, or frail-bearing, is not valid; it is the excuse of the idle man, the apology of the sluggard, and the subterfuge, evasion and shift of those who live upon the labor of others.

We cannot jump from diaper to broadcloth: we cannot make prize beef out of juvenile calves; we cannot slide from depravity to righteousness, nor can we raise or propagate tree fruits in a day or a year. But, by proper planting, skillful culture on favorable soils, we can obtain fruit in a comparatively brief time. If we do not live to enjoy the returns of our labor, somebody else will—perhaps your children or your grand children, or may be a foot-sore and travel-weary beggar may rest beneath the broad, bending branches of *your* orchard; he may satisfy the gnawings of hunger on *your* fruit, and thank the Great Father of all, that you planted, watered, pruned and protected the trees that continued to bloom, blossom and bear good fruit while the grass and the daisy nod over your mouldering ashes.

The profits of orchard or tree culture, are increasing every year. With good management the fruits of the orchard will often bring more than the productions of the field. Few orchards, if on good soil and properly cared for, will fail to net one hundred dollars per acre—often twice or thrice that amount. The demand for fine fruit is increasing annually, and there is no danger of over-stocking the market. But if there was little marketable value in orchard fruit, it should be cultivated for its health giving properties—for yourself, your family and your friends. Go on the principle of increasing domestic comfort; or perpetuating good health; of adding something to the pleasure and happiness of those who are dependent upon you. Generosity to posterity, to those who may toil on the same farm, who may sow the same fields, who may gather the harvests after you are gone, and who are at last laid beside you under the same identical soil you have all cultivated, should not be forgotten. We all belong to one great family or brotherhood, of whom God is the Great Father.

Spring is a favorable time to transplant fruit trees in the New England and Middle States. In the South, below thirty six degrees, the Autumn is probably the best period to set out fruit trees. Not so in the North; now is the best time, in our opinion. In selecting trees, avoid purchasing from nurseries of very rich land, for *there* the young trees have been advanced too rapidly. They have been pushed ahead "for a market;" are perhaps healthy, but are tender and sappy, and will not thrive afterwards on ordinary soils. Again, look for vigorous trees, with good roots, strong and fibrous; with the wood well hardened, and the bark smooth, clean and healthy-looking. In selecting ground for fruit trees, choose a good, dry soil; if the land is naturally wet, underdrain it, or if it is thin and shallow, sub-soil it. Of situations, parties must judge for themselves. Low land is subject to frosts; as a general advice, put your trees on middling high land, though not at the extreme summit. If adjacent to a pond or large river, all the better. All bodies of water mitigate the severity of Winter, and cool the extreme heat of Summer. In regard to scientific transplanting, and the after culture, they require more space than we can spare. Veteran tree planters require no advice, and amateurs should consult book authority. Remember, however to PLANT TREES THIS SPRING.—*Farm and Fireside.*

GRAIN STATISTICS.—It may be interesting for those who believe that agriculture cannot be as favorably prosecuted in the East as it is in the West, to know that while the yield of wheat in Massachusetts averages fifteen bushels per acre, that of Ohio and Iowa is but eight; that while corn averages twenty-nine bushels in Massachusetts, it only amounts to twenty-eight in Iowa and thirty-five in Ohio; that oats averages twenty-three bushels in the former State to twenty-five and twenty-seven in the two latter; that rye averages eleven bushels in Massachusetts, ten in Ohio and thirteen in Iowa; and that in potatoes, Massachusetts produces ninety bushels to sixty-eight and sixty-seven in her rivals.

TAMING BEES.—The whole art of "taming bees" is embodied in the following:—

1st. A honey bee filled with "liquid sweets," will not sting of its own accord,

2d. Bees, when frightened, will generally fill themselves with honey, and if given liquid sweets, will invariably accept them.

Bees may be frightened thus:

1st. By blowing upon them the smoke of spunk, tobacco or cotton rags.

2d. By confining them to the hive, and rapping the sides of it lightly with a small stick. At first, the bees will try to get out, but finding that impossible, they will then rush to their stores and fill themselves with honey.—*Bee Keepers' Text Book.*

Humorous.

AN exchange says a saving bank in Mobile, established by the negroes, collapsed the other day, in consequence of the depositors withdrawing all the funds to attend a circus.

AN Irishman once observed that mile stones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

A BILL posted on the walls in a country village announced that "a lecture will be delivered in the open air, and a collection made at the door to defray expenses."

WHEN a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the weed for her.

A YANKEE lawyer who was pleading the cause of a little boy, took him up in his arms and held him up to the jury, suffused in tears. This had a great effect, until the opposite lawyer asked the boy, "What makes you cry?" "He's pinching me," said the boy.

MR. BEAR was at a public dinner, two gentlemen by the name of Bird being in the company. After the cloth was removed, Mr Bear, who was a good singer, was called on to oblige the company with a song. He immediately rose and said: "Gentlemen, your conduct on this occasion is so highly improper, that I cannot help noticing it."

"For why?" said the gentleman.

"That you should call on a Bear to sing, when you have two Birds in the company."

AN eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men had done the same thing by marrying one. A northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

AS Clay and Benton were going home late one night from a Presidential party at the White House, Clay said to Benton, when they came near an eating-house, 'Let's stop in here and see if we can't get a glass of ale and pick up the left leg of a goose or turkey.' 'And pray, sir, what is the difference between the right and the left leg, sir?' asked Benton, in his usually pompous style. 'All the difference in the world,' quietly replied Clay, 'if it happens to be the only leg *left*.'

FROM Rockwood, Illinois, we have word that Roley B——, a ready-witted Irishman, still lives, and is able to get outside of his regular liquids. The other day one of the boys, thinking to have a little fun out of him, said,

"Roley, have you heard the news?"

"No; what news?"

"Why the devil's dead."

Not a word said Roley, but putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out a ten-cent shinplaster, handed it to his questioner, who asked what it was for.

"Why," answered Roley, "in the ould country, where I came from, it was the custom *to give the children something when the parents died.*"

Whereat there was some laughter, but no more inquiries.

WOMAN'S WILL.—Dip the great ocean dry with a teaspoon; twist your heel into the toe of your boot; make postmasters perform their promises and subscribers pay the printer; send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars; get astride a gossamer and chase a comet; when the rain is coming down like the cattaract of Niagara remember where you left your umbrella; choke a musquito with a brickbat; hold Gibraltar at arms' length; in short, prove all things heretofore considered impossible, but never coax a woman to say she will, when she has made up her mind she won't.

"YOU'VE GONE OVER IT."—One Sunday morning an old gentleman was going to church. He was a happy, cheerful Christian, who had a very great respect for the Sabbath. He was, however, somewhat singular in his manner of giving reproof. As he was going along, he met a man driving a heavily loaded cart through the town.

When the old gentleman came opposite the cart he suddenly stopped, and lifted up both hands, as if in alarm, he exclaimed, as he gazed upon the cart.

"There, there, you are going over it; you have gone right over it.

The driver was frightened, and instantly cried out "Whoa, whoa," and brought his horse to a stand.

He then looked under the wheels expecting to see the mangled remains of some innocent child, or at least some poor dog or pig, that had been crushed to death.

But, after gazing about, and seeing nothing under the wheels, he looked at the gentleman who had so strangely arrested his attention, and anxiously asked, "What have I gone over, sir?"

"Over the fourth commandment, my friend," was the reply; "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

GOOD FOR FORTY TUNES.—The Shelby (Ind.) *Courier* says:

Organs in the churches have become very fashionable of late. In almost every church you go into you will find one of these instruments. A friend of ours, who lives in a neighboring village, related to us yesterday, an amusing incident which occurred in their church.

He said, to be in fashion, they must have an organ. The congregation could not afford to pay an organist, so they got a self acting organ, a compact instrument well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty tunes.

The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but unfortunately he forgot the latter part of his business; and after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the organ could not be stopped, and continued playing two verses more; then just as the clergyman completed the words "let us pray," the organ again clicked and started another tune.

The sexton and others continued their exertions to find the spring, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the aisle of the church, playing away, into the church yard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the whole forty tunes were finished.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER, Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS. Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
BEDFORD, PA.

DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

March 15, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
March15:6t Administrators

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar15

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

FOR SALE.
A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued. V. B. TATE,
April 12:3t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.*
March 15.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select asortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the mo approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:66:1yr

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our Best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool	Coats	$10.00 to 15.00
" "	Pants	6.00 to 8.50
" "	Vests	3.50 to 4.50
" "	Pants & Vests as low as $10.	

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) participate in the profits of the company.

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADEPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**

October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new good. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fiffty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜

Feb. 15, 3m.

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodcals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subcriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Ed'nburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

J. R DURBORROW.............JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms:

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.
Bedford, July 13.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

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Nov 2 1866

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE4.04	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.10
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.34
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33 LE 9.43	Saxton,	LE9.43 AR	LE4.05 AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 9.00	LE2.30

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE.
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS,"

Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66